turneps, potatioes, &c., it is termed a green of Asia. (Hear.) Peace is our great obfallow, in distinction from the ordinary fal- ject, and I firmly believe there are no better low, when land is at rest from crops, but means for maintaining peace in Europe, repeatedly ploughed and harrowed for the than that we should retain that maritime pulverising the soil, and the extirpation of

Lay, means land in the state of sward or raised some extraordinary crops of ruta baga on clover lays, and where the soil in other respects is suitable, there can be no its acceptance by that other power also, and

ausual manner by being scattered with the lightened nations, so recently our foes and hand, is said to be sown broadcast: if the rivals. Proud, indeed, may this country

smooth steems, and produce seeds enclosed in chaffy husks or coverings, such as wheat, dence will not be misplaced. No British ryc, barley, oats, and most of the other grasses are of this class.

## FOREIGN.

FROM CHINA.

By the brig Latena, Captain Gulagher, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received a file of the Canton Register to the 16th of December inclusive, from the 24th of November, the first publication after the great

The number of dwelling houses and stores de stroyed, is stated to have been fourteen hundred. The death of Sir Androw Ljungstedt, a native of Sweeden, and a distinguished literature is announced. It took place at 'Macao on the 10th of November. He had resided 40 years in Macao. His most important work is "Historical Sketches of the Portuguese settlements in China," now in course of publication in this country.

> Mobile, April 11. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival vesterday of the ship Franklin from Havre, we have obtained Havre journals to the 20th of February, and advices from Paris to the 18th.

Austria has required and accepted the mediation of Prussia, between her and Russia, relative to the secret treaty between the latter and Turkey. The terms of the mediation have been prescribed, so that Prussia must engage that the armaments of Russia shall be discontinued, while Austria the same for those of England. The system of inmore beneficially practised.

Britain, and others have been sent to Con- the two great parties, and indeed all enlightstantinople.

Extract from some of the speeches delivered in the British Parliament, at the commencement of the present Session, on the address of the

HOUSE OF PEERS. February, 4.

The DUKE OF WELLINGTON-He sincerely agreed in the first part of his Majesty's speech, which stated that His Majesty rtained no apprehension that the peace of L'urope and the peace of the world would be di sturbed. He confessed, howevor, fron, what he had heard lately with reference to ar maments being prepared in dif-Terem por ts of this kingdom, that he did exinformation on that subject. He pect-some id to find not only that no apavas now oh of hostilities need be entertained prehension ( Majesty continued to receive butthat His . from all foreign powers and states in alliance 'ry continued assurance of with this coun. esire to cultivate friendly retheir unaftered d t Britain : and that the arlations with Grea maments which h some months were the purpose of givin the extended comme subjects.—The true p was, not only to be at p its best influence to pre the world (hear, hear); larly at this moment than od. (Hear, hear.) He regreted that the maritin. country was reduced some beleived to the very amount to now about to be increased: had not been so reduced, the de

alarm respecting the increase of h prevailed at the presen t moment. -ve occured. would not it. Prine A. VISCOUNT MELBOU .. With respect to what the noble d. stated relative to the foreign policy country, he gave to it his entire an perfect concurrence. (Hear, hear. would afford every assistance in his to carry that system of policy fully int fect. (Here, hear.) He would say, the preservation of peace was the great was ject, was the great desire, as well as it the great interest of this country; & the and object of all the proceedings of His M jesty's Government was to support at preserve that system of policy. (Hear hear.) He agreed with the noble duke in what he had said relative to the naval force of this country: and he would add, that any increase of that force which was contemplated, was only intended for the purpose -plainly mentioned in his Majesty's speechnamely, to give adequate protection to the extended and still increasing commerce of e

of the country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Sir John WROTTLESLEY-It will give sat- wh isfaction to the house to learn that the inti- Me mate union which subsists between this Tex country and France is a pledge to Europe of the continuance of the general peace. Some persons may suppose that a difference ful. exists between these professions and a desire to increase our naval force; but no states wan will deny that the best mode of insuring a continuance of peace is to be prepared for war. (Hear.) This country can gain nothing by war, and in the present state of her prosperous commerce, sharent state of her prosperous commerce, and of burned by the inhabitants. It was also the satisfied at not being permitted to hunt in of the people to hum Roll's I and Goorgie (who being permitted to hunt in ed by other powers, we are possession of the people to burn Bell's Landsake, and retain them solely for the parent of preserving the balance of power in the mouth of the river that Col. Farning had out.

States, or devising some other mode of preserving the balance of power in the mouth of the river that Col. Farning had out.

Of the 16 Aldermen lately elected in the City of New York 9 are Whigs and 7 Van Buren.

Government in the Torritory of Wiscornia. rope, and prevening those frequent con-

summer, by some green crop, such as peas | tests which for centuries had devasted parts superiority for which so much blood and treasure has been expended .- (Hear, hear.) We must hail with satisfaction a continugrass; and by clover lay is meant land in ance of our close allance with France. A clover immediately after mowing being stronger proof of the sincerity of that counturned over, and sown with wheat or other try could not have been given, than the winter grain. Judge Buel and others have readiness with which she has received our proffered mediation with the United States. His Majesty expresses a confident hope of doubt as to the excellence of the practice. then we shall perceive the confidence repos-Broadcast Sowing .- Seed sown in the ed in us by these two most powerful and enseed is deposited in rows, it is termed drilling. be, when two such nations intrust to it not Culmiferous Plants .- All such as have only their interests, but that of which they are more jealous-their honour. That confi-Government will ever propose to these nations to adopt a course which their own high principles would deem inconsistent with the dignity of the Sovereign of this

Sir Robert Pret. -- He rejoiced to hear that His Majesty was enabled to congratulate himself and the country on the continued maintenance of a good powerful understanding between this country and its most powerful neighbor, the King of the French. He considered the continued maintenance of that good understanding to be essential to the best interests of the two countries; he considered it to be a great security for the continued tranquility of Europe. (Cheers.) He hoped that all the nations of Europe were so deeply impressed with the importance, and also with the high moral obligation, of maintaining peace, unless war was necessary for the vindication of their honour, or for the protection of their interests, that no consideration of apparent temporary advantage would induce them to violate the general tranquility. He hoped also that the increased commercial intercourse between this country and France would still further confirm our common interest in maintaining the relations of peace and amity with each other. Another source of satisfaction which he derived, not so much from the announcement in the King's speech as from other intelligence which he had received in ternational law in its pacific relations, is be- common; with the public, was that there coming better understood in Europe; and was a prospect of an amicable settlement of the differences existing at present between Ambassadors extraordinary have already France and the United States of America. been interchanged between the contending He was anxious that the subjects of both parties-Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Great | those Governments should understand, that ened persons in this country, took a much more enlarged view than was generally supposed of the interest which they had in the termination of those differences. He believed that there was scarcely one man in England who would contemplate but with pain the commencement of hostilities between France and the United States (hear, hear); and he believed that there was no man who would not think any petty temporary advantage which might in the first instance be derived from the commencement of such hostilities between those two great powers, dearly purchased by the hazard of a general war arising out of the contest bemorality and humanity, must sustain under such an emergency.

> LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS. New-Orleans, April 8.

The rumor that had been current in this city, for a couple of days, was confirmed by the arrival last evening of the schooner ad been in preparation for Equity from Brazoria. Captain Martin of deemed necessary for that schooner states, that Col. Flanning pre-3 adequate protection to ferring to join the Texian army, then conrce of His Majesty's centrating at Montezuma on the Colorado olicy of this country river, had blown up the fort at Goliad where eace itself, but to use he was garrisoned, and completely demolserve the peace of | ished the towr. With the 500 troops under | ing officer, they were discharged by Col. | his mind, from a perusal of the message of and more particu- his command, he then cut his way through Crane, and are on their way home. We the President, was, that the President and meeting the same; and also the receipts of equally conclusive, but deem it unnecessary. at any other peri- the Mexican army, encamped in the neighconfessed that he borhood; and effected a junction with the e force of this Texians under Gen. Houston. A decisive years ago, he action was daily expected between Santa Anwhich it was na and Houston. The Mexican army because if it amount nearly to 5,000 men, infantry and escription of cavalry; the Texians about 2500, more our marine determined than well equipt.

Santa Anna has prosecuted his intention of exterminating the Texians. Agreeably to his positive and personal orders, none are uke had exempted from their slaughter, of any sex of this or any age over ten years. Several women I most and children have therefore been brought ) He hither in the Equity, as a refuge from destruction. All the Texians capable of bearing arms have volunteered or been summoned to the conflict : but as Houston and his forces are anxious for vengeance as well as victory, he has resolved if possible to bring the war to a speedy issue; and expel the invaders from the country.

Previous to blowing up the fort at Goliad, on the 23d March, the Georgia volunteers, the sergeant of the guard went to one of believed him to be a gentleman of much exconsisting of 150 men under Col. Ward, them and told him if the noise was not stop. perience, and an accurate and judicious attacked a body of 600 Mexicans at Refago, ped he would order him under guard. writer. He had read, too, the memorial 550 were reported to have been killed and The soldier followed him till he came to a which the member from Sonth Carolina had the rest routed. It is also stated that on the gun, which he took and shot the sergeant presented, and he thought it a very able and 29th ult. Gen. Houston attacked the advanced guard of the Mexican army, which was epelled on the main body, and some prison-

rs were taken, among whom were two spies the country. It is also stated that the brig Privilige ich sailed hence with provisions for the

xican army, had been captured by the ian cutters.

has been rumored that the Mexicans captured Matagoda; but this is doubt-

New Orleans, April 11. have the following reports by the al De Kalb, from Brazoria, that sailed on the third inst. Gen. Houston had retreated twen ty miles from the Colerado, on the the opposite shore. San Felipe had been

capitulated, on condition not again to serve

the mouth of the Brazos.

to sail for this port. The Santiago at the savage act is said to have been committed mouth of the river; the Julius Casar up river. The De Kalb is full of women and trolofany of the Chiefs. This characteristic, children and all the other vessels. The in- evincing a considerable advance from a had authority to direct what moneys should habitants are destroying every thing, and savage state, could not have arisen from a be received for public lands. laving waste the country.

A LEFTER TO THE EDITOR DATED,

Quintana, March 20. Dear Sir-It is known that Travis and his party, 183 men, are killed-after having

illed and wounded 1000 of the enemy. It is feared that Fannin is also cut off with 430 men, who were attacked by 2000 of the enemy 12 days ago, six miles this side of Goliad. Houston's army of 1700 day men, between the Colorado and Brassos, one hundred miles above this; and a part of the enemy's force is encamped on the west side of the Colorado at Bearson's ferry. The whole population to the west have fled across the Brasos, and hastening out of the busy in seeing his family safe, is bending his and the amount of the liabilities of the sevcourse to unite with the army.

It is my own opinion that if the enemy e er cross the Colorado, they never will recross it-but should they succeed in overrunning the country, they never can keep it. the heads of customs, public lands and inci-Extract of a letter dated Peach Point,

March 29. "Mr. Sharp has arrived from Houston's Camp which he left on the 24th in the evening, and states that there were 800 Mexicans encamped on the Prairie just above Houston's, and Sharp thinks there has been an engagement. Houston had resolved to trict. attack them, and so sanguine was he of sucprevent their escaping by sending a body of and farther considered. 300 men beyond the enemy. Prisoners taken by our men, state that the enemy's force did not exceed 5000 men when they left Bexar. Houston had with him about 2,000 men and his force was daily augmenting. Nothing certain had been heard from Fannin, the reports are that he is retreating. The Garrison at San Patruchio of 95 men had an engagement with 1200 of the enemy, killed 150 and wounded as many more among the several states, and for other purand retreated without loss.

New Orleans, April 14. We have been politely favored with the perusal of a letter from Col. Samt. Williams, who recently lett our city for Texas, which states that he had received a letter from Brazoria of the 1st April, which informed him of the retreat of row. Cen. Houston to the east side of the Brazos, it seems agvinst the advice of his officers.

## FLORIDA.

Pensacola, April 9. and proceeded about one and a half miles into the country when they were fired on by the Indians, secreted in ambush who killed and scalped one of the party (a corporal,) and wounded two others recollected. Major Sands received to the commandant of the Fort, on hearing the and, with the documents, ordered to be firing sent out a detachment of 100 men to sustween them by the danger which industry, tain the attacked party, but on the arrival they found the enemy had retreated. The next day another party was fired on, in the immediate vicinity of the Fort, and a detachment of about 120 men pursued them through the hamock but could not overtake them. Capt. Andrew Ross of the Marine corps, was a volunteer in the last

> From the Jacksonville Courier, April 14.] INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Since our last, nothing of importance has mand of Maj. Ross, were mustered into the of the country. U. States service Tuesday last. Their services not being required by the command. on which he stated that the impression in mounted and efficient men.

tions that the Indians are scattering.

Accidents .-- A Quarter Master Sergeant, by the name of Miller, was drowned in a the table. pond near the encampment of the Louisiana He shot an Alligator, and wading into the the contracts in the General Post Office. pond for it was drowned before assistance time of service in the regular army having solution was ordered to be engrossed. just expired, he had joined the Louisiana

At the barracks in St. Augustine, there being some noise in the soldiers' quarters an acquaintance with Professor Lieber, and through, so that he died the next day.

Tallahassec.

Savannah Georgian 18th inst. force of Creeks and Uchees, to the number | number, so that some few copies might be | tion of still greater import.-Nat. Intell. of four or five hundred, had been, or would distributed. be, raised by Majors Watson and Flournov, ward, of Alabama, for a Florida campaign number, and in this form it was agreed to. -and that the Indians were anxious to embark in this service.

26th March the enemy having advanced to without provisions, and in a sullen, dis- laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. contented mood. They are very much dis-

Oscola is said to have stated at the comagainst the Mexicans, but that the next mencement of hostilities, that he should not morning the whole garrison was put to the make war upon the defenceless women and rword. No official information, however, children. Not being to blame, he said, they sad been received, and it was not generally ought not to be suffer for the deeds of others, This accounts for their general The Mexicans were advancing in two co- escape in a warfare which has been so umns, one upon Houston, the other upon destructive to life and property. It has taken from the Indian depredations their The schooner Flash and Columbus were savage character. The murder of Mrs. ready for sea bound for Galveston. The Conly and family is the only instance of an Pennsylvania and Shenandoah were ready attack upon women and children. This by a party of stragglers, not under the conwant of opportunity .- Jacksonville Courier.

> Abstract of the Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Congress. First Ses-

> > SENATE.

April, 13. Mr. Webster appeared in the Senate to

The following resolution was offered: By Mr. Calhoun; Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, with as little delay as may be practicable the amount of money in the Treasuway of danger; but every man who is not ry on the 1st of this month, where deposited eral Banks of deposite, respectively, with their means of meeting the same; and also the receipts of the Treasury for the quarter ending the 31st March last, arranged under

> dental receipts, considered and adopted. The Joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Niles, to leave a portion of the public lands in Washington for the cultivation of the Mulberry for silks, was taken up, on its third reading objected to by Mr. Southard. and referred to the Committee on the Dis-

The bill to prevent the circulation of incess that he was about to take measures to cendiary papers in the mail, was taken up

> After a lengthened debate in which Messrs. Calhoun, Grundy, Cuthbert, Morris and Niles participated.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the farther consideration of the bill was postponed till Tuesday next. April, 14.

The bill to distribute for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands poses, came up as the special order.

A debate followed, in which Messrs. Clay, Porter, and Walker, participated. By unanimous consent, the bill was laid on the table to be taken up to-mor-

Mr. Calhoun presented the petition of-Melville, formerly a weigher and gauger in the custom-house at Newport, R. I. and who was turned out of office in March, On the 28th ult. a small party left Fort Brooke 1835, under circumstances alleged to be of extraordinary oppression.

The case was admitted to be one which required examination, and the petition was

On motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, &c. when

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate at length, for the purpose of showing that the erection of necessary fortifications would absorb the surplus revenue, and that the bill now before the Senate was antagonistical the Senate yesterday his answer to the call been heard from any division of the army. to the system of national defence recom-The Georgia volunteers, under the com- mended by the President, and the situation last week, for a statement of the amount of

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, said a few words, have often heard them spoken of as well the Heads of the War and Navy Depart. the Treasury for the quarter ending the 31st ments are not in favor of such extended ap. of last month. Nearly every day discloses new indica- propriations as were now recommended.

Mr. Benton made a brief explanation, when the bill was, for the present, laid on

The Senate then proceeded to consider volunteers, about five miles from Fort Drane. the resolution to change the time for making

Some amendments which had been procould reach him, though the camp was not posed by the Committee on the Post Office more than one hundred yards distant. His and Post Roads were agreed to, and the re-April 18.

Mr. Calhoun presented a memorial of Two of the regulars at Fort Drane, to Professor Lieber, on the subject of a statiserminate a dispute, concluded to try a few tical work on the United States, in prepara-'knock down" arguments. "On going to tion by him, and praying for the aid of Conthe field and preparing for a regulur built gress. Mr. Calhoun spoke of the work in fight," one of them killed the other the first terms of high approbation, and moved the

Mr. WEBSTER said he had the honor of The Macon Messenger of Thursday last | and important work on the statistics of the | the Treasury. has the following, which in a measure con. United States. How far Congress might that five hundred Creeks had passed through | could not say, but he thought it would be | to the People, and of the deepest responsiuseful to give publicity to this plan; and he bility on those to whom the disposition of it hoped the member from South Carolina belongs; but the custody of so vast an a-It has been understood that a considerable would ask for the printing of twice the usual mount of public treasure involves a ques-

Mr. Calhoun modified his motion so as to be commanded by Gen. Thomas Wood- to make it for printing double the usual

> Mr. CRITTENDEN presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky, in-WISCONSIN.

made a report, which recommended to the Senate to recede from their disagreement to the amendment of the House, and having

The question was taken on receding, and decided in the affirmative.

April 19. Mr. Ewing of Ohio offered a resolution. which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasurer to inform the Senate what amount of money received for public lands in the North-western states and territories. had been transferred by his instructions to the Eastern cities since June 30th 1835. those we say, seriously reflect upon this sub-And also whether any of the deposite banks | ject, and demand justice at the hands of their

His reason for offering the resolution was that he had received several copies of a circular from the Columbus bank to other banks of Ohio, stating this bank would in future decline receiving from the land offices the notes of any except deposite banks, and banks which should agree to redeem their notes by drautflets on Baltimore, Philadelphia or N. York payable at par in thirty days; because nearly the whole amount received is required to be Stock, which added precisely thus much to transmitted to the Eastern states, and the expense of doing so falls on the deposite banks. pense of doing so falls on the deposite banks.

greatest amount that can be beneficially expended upon the navy and incidental heads

Mr. Southard spoke on the bill for distributing the proceeds of the public lands debt the actual circulating medium of the till fatigued, and gave way for a motion to adjourn the next day (20) Mr. Southard concluded his speech, and Mr. Wright re-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 13. CHERAW GAZETTE.

Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia asked the consent of the House to submit a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in relation to the selection and agency of the Deposite Banks.

Mr. Hopkins called for the yeas and nays which were ordered : and were, yeas 158; navs 19.

The resolution was ordered to lie over. under the rule. Mr. Wise moved a suspension of the rule to consider it now, which motion was lost; and on motion of Mr. Evans, the resolution was ordered to be

April 14.

On motion of Mr. Dromgoole, the House by him yesterday.

subject of the resolution, until 12 o'clock, beyond the families which had been exposed to when, on motion of Mr. Patton, the House the infection before it was ascertained to be small proceeded to the orders of the day.

up and considered the bill, establishing the 50. The few who still have it are recovering. Territorial Government of Oiscousin; the The number of deaths, including an infant born same having been returned from the Senate, with the eruption is seven. All members of the with all the amendments concurred in, ex- families into which it was introduced, so far as cept the one reducing the salary of the Gov- we were able to learn, have now taken it, except ernor, and to which the Senate disagreed. those who had been protected by vaccination.

A motion to recede was taken and lost -Yeas 58. Navs 136.

So the House determined not to recede; and on niction of Mr. Cave Johnson, the House determined to insist; and appointd a Committee of Conference.

Nothing of interest was done in the House spent in discussing the Navy appropriation bill, and the general appropriation bill.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

mount of liabilities of the several banks of deposite, respectively, with their means of

We shall endeavor to insert the report at large as soon as it is printed. At present we are enabled, from a hasty examination of it, to give only the two principal facts disclosed by it-namely, the amount of the revenue for the last quarter, and the total amount of unappropriated money now in the

The Secretary states that the receipts into the Treasury during the quarter ending the 31st day of the last month, were-

From Customs, \$5,006,050 From the Public Lands, 5,439,650 Miscellaneous, .280,000

\$10,725,700 Total for the quarter, And that the amount of public money in the Treasury (that is, in the Deposite Banks,) on the 31st day of the last month,

was \$31,895,155. Thus, it appears that the Revenue of the Government for the first quarter of the year was near eleven millions of dollars, and the amount of the public money now lying in the Pet Banks is thirty-two millions of dollars -and this enormous, this unheard-of sur-

The disposition of this immense sum

April 12.

It is admitted on all hands, that the Pressure upon the money market is greater at this time than during the panic two years in the land. "The Creek Indians on the Cattahoochee structing the Senators from that State to ago; and it is equally certain, that this presbelow Columbus, are said to be almost vote for the Land bill; which were read, and sure is daily increasing without any pros-Mr. Buchanan, from the committee of without passing a law authorizing the dis- in favor of the Van Buren 3. more colonies than we want for our ling and Brazoria, should the Mexicans apsake, and retain them solely for the purpose proach. Intelligence had been received at labeling of power in Eu-

commercial and other great interests of the country, become paralized.

The amount of Government Deposites now in the pet Banks, is very nearly forty millions of dollars! and every succeeding day witness the increase of this enormous surplus in the hands of the Government. whence it cannot return into circulation. Need we offer any other reason for the present scarcity of money? Let the reflecting portion of the people-those who constitute the legitimate source of power and who should be the rulers of the country-let Representatives. When the revenue was only equal to the absolute wants of the country, as fast as it was collected it was: expended; and thus by returning immediately into the hands of the people to fill upthe vacuum created by its withdrawal from circulation, the whole operation of collecting. the revenue was unattended with any injurious effect upon the money market. At this time too, the Government owed from twenty to sixty millions of dollars represented by that amount of the United States Mr. Benton offered a resolution to inquire operations with as great and even of the Secretary of the navy what is the greater facility than money itself. By the increase of the revenue this debt has gradually been liquidated, and as tast as liquidat. ed the stock destroyed. Of course it fol. lows, that by the payment of the national country has been decreased that amount:say within a few years, fifty millions and now we must add to that sum the immense surplus unemployed in the Treasure. Courier & Enquirer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1836.

It will be seen that the "head" RUBAL ECON ому, on our first page was by mistake placed over

Since the appearance of the small pox in Marlborough, the infected district has had so little intercourse with our town, and the infected families so little with their neighbors, that we have generally found it difficult to collect satisfactory information as to the actual extent of the disease We therefore, last week, rode over to see and inook up and considered the resolution offered | quire for ourselves, in company with two other members of the Cheraw Medical Board. The Mr. Wise addressed the House on the disease did not, so far as we could learn, spread pox. Their number is eight. The whole num-On Motion of Mr. Putton, the House took | ber of persons who have had the disease is about

As some persons, notwithstanding the mass of conclusive evidence before the public, in favor of the protecting power of vaccination, still en-tertain lingering doubte on this subject, we state the following facts. Herbert Smith, the first of those who took the disease and who had it very severely, was nursed throughout his confinement down to the 20th, the date of our latest ac- by his wife and a black woman, neither of whom counts. The greater part of the time was has taken the disease, although their only protection was that they had several years since been vaccinated. Mr. Smith's family were all vaccinated as early as vaccine matter could be procured. Those of them in whom the vaccination The Secretary of the Treasury sent to succeeded before the small pox had taken hold of the system escaped this disease, whilst those who made by the resolution of Mr. Calhoun had been unsuccessfully vaccinated took it. Three physicians from this town visited the first money in the Treasury on the 1st. of the cases of the disease which occurred several weeks present month, where deposited, and the a- since, and they have all escaped it, although none of them had any other protection than veccination. We might state many other facts

> Upon enquiring whether any person who had been formerly vaccinated took the small pox, we were told that a few did, but had it so mildly scarcely to be confined by it. Their disease, beyond doubt, was, not small pox, but varioloid, which often succeeds genuine small pox, as well as vaccination.

> Fifteen cases of small pox have occurred in Columbus, Ga. mostly among the colored population. There have been three deaths.

Mr. John Q. Adams has been ill, but has again so far recovered as to resume his seat in the House.

It is stated that the resolution which passed the

House of Representatives of Pennsylvania instructing the Senators of that State in Congress to vote against the expanging resolution of Mr-Benton, has been postponed in the Senate till next session, by a majority of one vote. We learn from the New York Journal of Com-

nerce that a fellow named Robinson, a clerk in a respectable mercantile house, becoming jealous of his mistress, murdered her at night in bed with a comprehensive plan, or outline, for a useful plus daily swelling by fresh payments into hatchet, provided, no doubt, for that purpose, and then set fire to the bed and made his escape, but was afterwards apprehended. He is represented tradicts the report brought by the Santee be inclined to patronize such a work, he presents a question of the deepest concern to be a young man of "good address and confident

A subsequent account says that the female was the daughter of Major Gen'l Spaulding, of Maine, and a highly accomplished girl, who was seduced while at a boarding school, and as a matter of course, afterwards deserted, by a fiend in human shape, who was "the cashier of a bank." We know not when we felt so strong indignation. as upon reading the statement. We would much rather see the scoundrel hung than any murderer

The Virginia election so far as we have learnt pect of relief for the next thirty or sixty days. gives the Whigs 23, Van Buren 21. The chan-In the mean time, should Congress adjourn ges in all have been 8. In favor of the Whige 5.